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FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY111738 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1212 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen arrived in Argentina today shortly after 0800. Commenting on his visit, Vayrynen stated that over the past few years, Finnish foreign policy has placed greater emphasis on areas outside Europe, both for political and economic reasons. He added that now that the interdependence among the nations has increased so much, it is very important that we become acquainted with the situation prevailing in other parts of the world and that we express our viewpoints.

Vayrynen added that the areas that currently have an expanding economy are those outside Europe. He said that it is very important that Finland also participate in these areas, both in the economic and trade sectors, and that it has [words indistinct] with those countries.

Concerning the possibility of promoting and increasing trade between the two nations, Vayrynen stated that Finnish enterprises are interested in cooperating with and operating in Argentina. This is the reason, he stated, some businessmen have joined my delegation.

Asked about the disappearance of persons of Finnish origin in Argentina, Vayrynen said: I know of a Finnish woman who disappeared in the 1970's, and since then nothing else has been learned about her. I will ask if anything new has developed in the current investigation of the case, he noted. A few years ago we voiced our concern over her fate, but so far we have not received any information whatsoever.

In conclusion, Vayrynen stated that for us and for the Finnish public, it is very positive that there is a new democratic government in Argentina because it will make it much easier to further relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SAUDI ARABIA, ROME

For Saudi reportage on the visit of Dante Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and his meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 13 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

Returns From Trip

PY132100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1238 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Dante Caputo returned from Rome today. He did not make any statement to the reporters who were waiting for him at Ezeiza Airport.

Shortly after he arrived, Caputo entered a car that took him to Government House, where he will meet with President Raul Alfonsin, according to reliable Foreign Ministry sources. Caputo was met in the airport's VIP room by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Sabato and Under Secretary for International Economic Relations Jorge Romero.

TEXT BRITOS, ALFONSIN DISCUSS MULTIPARTY GROUPING

PY110150 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- Peronist Senator Oraldo Britos yesterday said President Raul Alfonsin, speaking on behalf of the Radical Party, accepted an invitation by the Rio Hondo Justicialist Party faction to create a new multiparty grouping "in defense of democracy." But presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez afterwards said Alfonsin had promised to "pass the issue on" to the Radical Party national committee.

Britos spoke to reporters after he and other Rio Hondo members met with the president and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli yesterday evening. Britos said the first multiparty meeting, to be attended by Radical representatives, would be held next Tuesday at a downtown restaurant.

The Rio Hondo Peronist faction presented Alfonsin and the Radical Party with a statement citing the need to counter the recent wave of violence and to "preserve the image of the Armed Forces" by defending them from reports of involvement by military officers in the crime wave.

Vice-President Victor Martinez on Wednesday said "ex-military or military officers" might have participated in the recent attack on Radio Belgrano's transmitting station.

The Peronist statement also calls for an "urgent" change in economic policy and renewed government-CGT [General Confederation of Labor] talks.

The Rio Hondo faction demanded persons found guilty of participating in the recent wave of violence be slapped with "the full weight of the law."

Britos was accompanied by Adam Pedrini, Gustavo Gauna, Carlos Corach, Eduardo Vaca and Roberto Garcia, among others.

Iglesias Protests Meeting

PY122054 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 May 85 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Sources close to labour leader Lorenzo Miguel and Buenos Aires Province Peronist boss Herminio Iglesias said here yesterday it was almost inevitable the electoral appeals court would confirm a lower court decision granting the party leadership to the National Council elected last February in Rio Hondo. The sources said the appeals court ruling would be immediately appealed before the Supreme Court, but this would not prevent the Rio Hondo group taking over effective leadership of the party and would legalize their decision appointing a trustee to take over the Buenos Aires Province leadership and oust Iglesias. Spokesmen for the Rio Hondo faction, headed by Senator Oraldo Britos, said the appeals court was expected to issue its ruling sometime this week.

On Thursday evening Iglesias severely criticized President Raul Alfonsin and accused him of interfering in the internal affairs of the party by receiving Britos and other members of the Rio Hondo faction, which he described as a minority group, at the presidential residence in Olivos.

LAST LINE

TEXT Iglesias made the statements in a letter he delivered to Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli on whom he called to repeat he feared for his life and the lives of his family because of repeated threats he was receiving by telephone and by post. Iglesias said the Rio Hondo faction had usurped the leadership of the party and claimed Alfonsin's meeting with them was "at least a serious impairment of ethics which he (Alfonsin) always likes to invoke but which he is very careful not to respect."

CAPUTO SAYS UK ADOPTING 'POSITION OF FORCE'

PY142230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo stated this afternoon that the new British airport is another step in a British policy which he can only describe as irresponsible to the extent that, instead of finding mechanisms of negotiation, it seems to be adopting a position of force.

Shortly before departing for Washington to attend the OAS Permanent Council meeting, Caputo was asked at Ezeiza Airport whether the Argentine position on the U.S. embargo on Nicaragua could prevent the OAS from condemning Great Britain. He said: Whatever the case, we ought to make it quite clear that Argentina is not in the vote marketing business.

Caputo on 'Nuclear Submarines'

PY150135 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2304 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 May (DYN) -- Before leaving for Washington, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said today that the new British military air base in the Malvinas Islands "poses a multiple threat" because it involves the deployment of "totally disproportionate" forces for an eventual defense of the archipelago. He did not rule out that Argentina may call for a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the issue.

Caputo reiterated the Argentine position that the military fortress built by the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher after the war between the two countries "threatens the region's security." He revealed that the Argentine Government is aware of "the presence of nuclear submarines" in the area.

Responding to a question, Caputo said that the air base "poses a multiple threat because it involves the deployment of forces that are totally disproportionate to the islands' eventual defensive needs."

He added that "it must be pointed out that the air base was not built, as the British Government has claimed, to promote the islands' development, because the London government itself has on several occasions stated that the air base will be used exclusively for military purposes."

"The characteristics of the air base and the existing land-based and naval military facilities far outweigh the Argentine-British issue, and pose a real threat to the region's security," he remarked.

LAST LINE

Asked whether the Argentine Government is certain that nuclear weapons have been deployed in the archipelago, the minister denied this possibility. "What we are aware of is that there are nuclear submarines in the area," he noted.

Caputo also praised all the Latin American governments, because "they have always shown their solidarity with Argentina." He confirmed that the boycott on British planes remains in force in all the airports of those countries.

## Caputo To Protest at UN

PY150055 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 May (NA) -- On 16 May Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will carry to the United Nations the Argentine Government's concern over the installation of a British military air base on the Malvinas Islands. Caputo will lodge a complaint on this issue tomorrow with the OAS Permanent Council.

Upon leaving for the United States today, Caputo confirmed that after attending the OAS Permanent Council meeting to be held tomorrow at the request of the Argentine Government, he will go to New York to meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Caputo, who was accompanied by Deputy Federico Storani, was seen off at Ezeiza International Airport by Lieutenant Colonel Nestor Greppi, the presidential aide-de-camp.

Asked whether some countries might be reluctant to extend their support on this issue due to the fact that Argentina only "lamented" the U.S. embargo on Nicaragua, Caputo emphasized that his government "is not in the vote marketing business and will not secure support at the cost of relinquishing its principles." Caputo made it clear that "our position is similar to that of other Latin American countries and, in this respect, we have explicitly stated our decision to condemn the U.S. embargo on Nicaragua."

Caputo said: "We deeply lament the U.S. embargo. This is a clear position. I believe, however, that to make concessions in our foreign policy to obtain momentary support, as has happened on some occasions, contradicts our position as a country with a serious foreign policy."

Caputo reaffirmed that the complaint concerning the Malvinas airport is a first step and that the issue will be raised in several international organizations. After stating that the UK veto power at the UN Security Council "can stop any proceeding," Caputo said that the construction of the military air base "is another step in the British policy" which he described as "irresponsible, to the extent that, instead of finding mechanisms of negotiation, it seems to be adopting a position of force."

## Deputies Repudiate Airport

PY150036 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1722 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (TELAM) -- Justicialist Deputies Antonio Paleari (Jujuy) and Hector Dalmau (Misiones) today presented a draft resolution expressing their strong repudiation of the British decision to build an extremely large airport in the Malvinas Islands.

The deputies added that this attitude again shows Britain's usurpation of the national territory with clear colonialist intentions in the south Atlantic. The deputies also asked the national executive branch to instruct Argentine representatives at international meetings to protest and denounce this action. The Justicialist deputies pointed out that the construction of the airport has no relation with the small population of the islands and that it is only compatible with military plans.

BANK CLOSURE PROMPTS WITHDRAWALS, PROTESTS

PY150055 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- The financial district was the scene of heavier withdrawals than usual yesterday, amidst rumours of additional closures, but far short of a stampede, as Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata savers and old-age pensioners hoping to collect their retirement pay crowded anxiously outside the occupied bank covered with signs by striking employees demanding its reopening.

Nuevo Banco Santurce, Banco del Cabildo and Banco Los Pinos Cooperativo Ltda -- earlier ordered closed by the Central Bank (BCRA) -- were also taken over by their employees at the same time that the Central Bank of Uruguay decided to liquidate Banco de Italia's branch in Montevideo. The U.S.-based Dominick & Dominick consultant firm mentioned the bank's collapse as being partially responsible for gold rising nine dollars per ounce on international markets.

Meanwhile, Argentine economic authorities, after early top level meetings, were busy saying no more banks were in line for similar measures; indeed, some sources, said President Raul Alfonsin, had given explicit orders not to close down any more. BCRA President Alfredo Concepcion said "new financial measures" would be adopted to avoid any run on other banks should last Friday's measures be insufficient, adding those "rescue" measures would "not step up inflation, because methods were set up to absorb funds from other sources." The BCRA braced itself to guarantee deposits elsewhere, but other than a somewhat greater influx into official banks, savers seemed to be keeping their cool.

Concepcion also explained the BCRA had "received requests for 10 million dollars in pesos and another 3.5 million in dollars just for last Friday's operations from Banco de Italia," and assured affected bank employees they would be absorbed elsewhere.

But Banking Association (AB) president Juan Jose Zanola said "we do not want to relocate bank employees; we want to keep Banco de Italia open," stressing the AB wants "banks at the International Monetary Fund," while the Committee of Laid-Off Bank Employees announced that "with the closure of Banco de Italia (the oldest private bank in the country), the number of unemployed bank personnel has risen to 5,000."

Speaking to hundreds rallying outside occupied banks at the close of banking hours yesterday, Zanola ratified the three-hour bank strike for tomorrow (and rally outside Banco de Italia), four hours on Friday (marching to the Central Bank) and five hours next May 21 (with a mobilization in front of Congress).

FINANCE MINISTER BRIEFS CONGRESS ON ECONOMY

PY100200 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 9 May 85 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Finance Minister Frnacisco Dornelles told Congress Wednesday, the government planned to make drastic cuts in public spending to try to keep down the public sector deficit. Dornelles, who spoke before a packed join session of Congress, gave a detailed report of the "calamitous" state of Brazil's economic situation before flying off to Washington Wednesday night, where he was to try to work out a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over repayment of the country's huge foreign debt. Dornelles said that the seventh letter of intent negotiated by the Figueiredo government with the IMF had to be considered "without effect" and new, more realistic bases negotiated with the IMF. But "Brazil cannot break with the IMF," he declared. Dornelles said the Sarney government would attempt to reduce the public deficit, estimated at some 84 trillion cruzeiros (or $16.5 billion), principally by cutting back on spending. He earmarked trimming of state-owned companies' budgets by eight percent, state and municipal spending by 10 percent, and social welfare system payments by 7.5 percent, in order to help control the deficit. He also said the government would take a hard look at current sugar and wheat subsidies: He estimated cuts of up to 40 percent could be made. Dornelles' message to Congress was clear, that the government had to spend less of it hoped to come to grips with the gigantic budget. The finance minister said additional taxes could not be ruled out if the cuts did not do the job. After his discourse, Dornelles was grilled for several hours by parliamentarians. Dornelles reiterated to Congress the Sarney government's firm conviction that inflation was the number one evil in the economy and had to be defeated at all cost if economic recovery and social justice wanted to be achieved. Dornelles estimated that inflation in 1985 would probably be about 200 percent, that the country should show a trade surplus of some $12 billion and expected positive economic growth of the GNP during the year on the order of four percent.

CHAMBER APPROVES RESOLUTION TO SAVE BANK

PY102200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Brasilia, 9 May (AFP) -- The Chamber of Deputies today approved a resolution bailing out a large south Brazilian banks, the fraudulently bankrupt Banco Sulbrasileiro. The draft law, still to be submitted to the Senate and to the president of the Republic, provides for the creation of the Banco Meridional do Brasil Inc., with an initial capital of some $320 million. The government will draw on emergency funds to provide 56 percent of the new bank's capital. The Banco Sulbrasileiro shares will be transferred to the new bank free of charge. Several hundred Banco Sulbrasileiro employees, who had camped in front of the congressional building in Brasilia for 3 days, cheered the decision to save the bank. In Porto Alegre, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul State, and the headquarters of the Banco Sulbrasileiro, the decision was received with a parade through the downtown sector. The liquidation of the Banco Sulbrasileiro could have caused the dismissal of 22,000 employees. The cases of the Banco Sulbrasileiro and of the Brasilinvest Bank (fraudulent affairs), represent the first financial scandal of the new Brazilian Republic. There was strong disagreement among the lawmakers as to whether this is the right time to have the Brazilian Government save the bank, now that the country is striving to reduce its huge public deficit.

SUBVERSIVES BOMB CITY HALLS, RAILROADS

Santiago, Conchali Attacks

PY141931 Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 14 May (AFP) -- The police have reported that 1 woman was killed and 24 persons were injured today in Santiago in several bomb attacks. The woman was hit by one of the explosions at the Lo Prado City Hall in the western part of the city. In another bombing, 13 adults and 2 children from a nearby school were injured. The government's General Secretariat said that a telephone call made by the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) announced the attack. The police sources added that another bomb exploded in the municipal building of Conchali District injuring nine persons.

Earlier a dynamite charge destroyed the railroad tracks in Valparaiso port, 140 km west of Santiago, in the Angosturas area, 55 km south. The explosion did not cause any casualties, but obstructed railroad traffic. The proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has made telephone calls to the media claiming responsibility for the railroad sabotage. Both the FPMR and the MIR advocate subversion against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1846 on 14 May reports that two women have already been killed by bombings today, a 16-year-old named Susana Sanchez Espinoza and an unidentified woman.]

Rancagua Hall, Railroad Hit

PY141859 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Subversive criminals today placed a bomb in the Rancagua City Hall, but thanks to the timely intervention of municipal officials it exploded outside the building at noon. The following is a report by Radio Nacional in Rancagua:

[Begin report] The 6th Region Intendancy has released Communique 39, dated Rancagua, 14 May. It reads as follows:

The 6th Region Intendancy informs the public that today, 14 May, at about 1200, subversive criminals placed a very powerful bomb inside the Rancagua City Hall. The bomb exploded outside the building, because of its early discovery. The criminal attack injured municipal official (Alejandro Carderis Candia), who has been taken to the regional hospital. The blast caused minor damage and broke the windows in the City Hall building and a nearby school. Police and security personnel are now investigating the bombing. The communique is signed by Lieutenant [name indistinct], interim public relations (?director). [end report]

A bomb also exploded this morning on the railroad line near Angostura, destroying about 30 meters of rails. Another bomb was defused in time. (?the attack) took place between 0400 and 0600 this morning, according to official sources. Train service for Concepcion was stopped. It is expected that the service to the south will resume at any moment.

## 'HEAVILY' ARMED GROUP ATTACKS MANTA NAVAL BASE

PA141317 Quito Voz de los Andes Spanish 1130 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Approximately 40 heavily armed people tried to seize the Manta Naval Base located 13 km from Manta. However, the attempt was foiled by base personnel and order was restored with outside reinforcements. It was learned that the attackers arrived near the base at approximately 2330 on Friday in two trucks. They attacked from four sides. The attackers, whose objective reportedly was to seize weapons from the base, clashed with military units. The shoot-out lasted approximately 1 hour. No casualties were reported.

It was learned that one of the soldiers sneaked away during the shooting, went to Jaramijo, took a vehicle, and drove to the air force base 3 km away where he requested reinforcements. The attackers withdrew in their trucks when the reinforcements arrived.

Manta newspapers reported the incident yesterday and noted that due to the characteristics of the operations, it is believed that the Alfaro Lives Dammit terrorist organization was responsible, although the attackers left no indication of this or any slogans. Meanwhile, the naval base was placed on alert.

## FOREIGN MINISTER TERAN VISITS LONDON, SEOUL

### Report on Activities in London

PA091933 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran has met in London with the British Foreign Ministry's deputy secretary for Latin American affairs to discuss bilateral issues. Foreign Minister Teran is on an official visit to the UK and has already met with [name indistinct] (Cannon), deputy trade and industry secretary, and with [name indistinct], the governor of the Bank of England. Yesterday the foreign minister met with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe with whom he analyzed matters of interest for the two countries and discussed the possibility of increasing British investments in Ecuador.

### Arrives in South Korea

For Seoul YONHAP reportage of the visit to South Korea by Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran, see the South Korea section of the 14 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SANGUINETTI MEETS WITH FERREIRA, GENERAL MEDINA

PY141448 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] An agreement has virtually been reached regarding the appointment of members of the Supreme Court and members of the court for cases in which the state is one of the parties involved [tribunal de lo contencioso administrativo]. This problem was practically solved after the 3-hour meeting between President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, president of the National Party Executive Board. Ferreira Aldunate has said that the position of the Broad Front was taken into consideration in reaching the agreement, and that the names of the new Supreme Court members will be announced in Congress on 15 May. Ferreira also said that Army Commander General Hugo Medina attended the last part of the meeting and that national issues in general were discussed.

[Begin recording] [Ferreira] I held a long conversation with the president, the Army commander, and the chief of the military household to discuss issues of national interest.

[Reporter] Can you tell us anything about the issues discussed?

[Ferreira] About the second part of the meeting with Gen Medina? Well, we discussed matters of national interest, matters that concern all of us. I believe we all have the common goal of seeking to strengthen our institutions, and I believe this was shared by everyone who attended the meeting.

[Reporter] Was stability secured?

[Ferreira] Stability was never at stake. Institutional stability in this country has been strengthened by many things, by the unanimous will of the people, and also by a political environment that secures stability.

[Reporter] Was the Army commander pleased with the situation in the country, or did he make any proposals?

[Ferreira] No, I have the impression that the second part of the meeting put emphasis on the need for communication and personal contact. Never before had I had an opportunity to talk with Medina. As you can recall, when Medina was politically active, I was in prison and did not get a chance to talk with him.

[Reporter] Was the Broad Front also represented at the 3-hour meeting, or was the Broad Front consulted before the meeting?

[Ferreira] Well, a good solution can never be found if it does not have the support of all the main political organizations of the country. The Broad Front was not present at the meeting, but the position expressed by the Front's representatives was taken into consideration.

[Reporter] In the past few days there has been talk about some uneasiness among military sectors [words indistinct].

[Ferreira] This is part of life, sometimes we live in tranquillity, at other times in uneasiness, but I believe that everyone's task is to eliminate the factors of irritation. [end recording]

## BOMB THREAT LEADS TO EVACUATION OF SELA MEETING

PA150202 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] This afternoon there was a report that a bomb had been planted at SELA headquarters. Persons in Europa Towers experienced great anxiety when they learned that a bomb had allegedly been placed near the meeting of SELA's extraordinary Council of Ministers. The explosives division of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services went to the site immediately and evacuated the persons attending the meeting to another location. However, the report proved to be a false alarm.

[Begin recording] [SELA Secretary General Sebastian Alegrett] This is in the hands of the explosive division. We think that this is a false alarm, but we still need to take precautionary measures.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] What can you tell us?

[Alegrett] The meeting is continuing elsewhere at the working group level, and we hope the plenary meeting will continue shortly.

[Reporter] Could this interfere in any way with the process of [word indistinct] meeting?

[Alegrett] Absolutely not.

[Reporter] Could this be a move to cause a delay and thus prevent voting on the [word indistinct] statutes?

[Algrett] I do not think so.

[Reporter] Is this sort of thing common during SELA...

[Alegrett, interrupting] As you know, all international organizations may be subject to this kind of intimidation, and we believe that this is a false alarm. Logically, though, we must inspect the area. [end recording]

## BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SHIPMENT CONFISCATED -- Caracas, 25 Apr (AFP) -- This week Venezuelan Division General Alfredo Sandoval, general commander of the Armed Forces of National Cooperation [FAC], announced that the FAC has confiscated 12 tons of marijuana in Puerto Cabello, located 150 km to the northeast of Caracas. The drug was hidden inside three containers that were ready to be shipped into the United States. FAC units arrested three Colombians and eight Venezuelans in connection with this case. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 25 Apr 85 PA]

FIRST QUARTER RESERVE FIGURES -- Government sources have reported that during the first quarter of this year Venezuela's foreign reserves were over $13 billion; and an additional $700 million entered the country. The foreign debt interest rate remained at 9 percent. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 16 Apr 85 p 1-1 PA]

REPORT ON 25th MEETING WITH U.S. LEGISLATORS

De la Madrid Opens Meeting

FL100109 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] Queretaro, Mexico, 10 May (NOTIMEX) -- At the opening ceremony of the 25th Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meeting, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has asserted that the country wants mutual respect and honorable relations with the United States.

With dignity, we can accomplish a lot, without it we can do nothing. He stressed: Mexicans want peaceful, honorable, and respectful relations with our neighbors. The head of state said that we can enhance goodwill and cordiality, and thus build fruitful and positive relations between the two nations. Regular meetings between legislators can significatively improve understanding of our political, economic, and social realities, he said.

Addressing legislators of the two countries, President De la Madrid pointed out that Mexico and the United States have intensified their relations in every field; each day they are broader, more complete, and diverse. However, the head of state admitted that although cooperation opportunities between the two countries have increased, potential conflict areas have also increased.

Declaration Issued

PA140219 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] There were agreements and also some disagreements between Mexican and U.S. congressmen at the end of the 25th Mexican-U.S. interparliamentary meeting in Queretaro, Mexico. One point on which they agreed was appointing legislative commissions to study ways to fight drug trafficking. The two main points on which they disagreed were the situation of illegal Mexican workers and the Nicaraguan issue, which the U.S. congressmen consider part of the East-West conflict.

They could not reach any agreement on commercial aspects because the U.S. congressmen insist on Mexico opening its border to U.S. products without restriction.

Regarding the illegal Mexican workers, Mexico demanded that they be treated as aliens without legal status and not as common criminals. The U.S. congressmen said that the problem of illegal workers is becoming one of sovereignty, inasmuch as this group is trying to form a state within a state.

During the meeting the two legislative delegations expressed their desire to improve bilateral relations through dialogue, goodwill, trust, and dignity. In this respect Mexican Senator Celso Humberto Delgado Ramirez said that relations between Mexico and the United States should be based on goodwill and communications and not on mistrust and misunderstanding.

Another issue on which they could not reach agreement was on sea rights, Mexico maintains that the country's borders are not negotiable.

Here is a report by our correspondent Ana Cristina Pelaez from Queretaro:

[Begin recording] Despite the fact that no agreement was reached on the subject, Mexico insisted that the Mexicans who cross the border without proper documents should not be treated as criminals and that the problem should not be dealt with as a state problem. Although there were many points on which the legislative delegations disagreed, a frank and sincere attitude prevailed throughout the meeting, and they agreed that relations between their countries were good.

The declaration issued at the end of the meeting shows that there are still areas of differences and disagreement. For example, in his closing speech U.S. representative Philip Gramm expressed the U.S. delegation's disagreement with Mexico regarding Nicaragua. The U.S. delegation considers the Nicaraguan problem part of the East-West conflict. The Mexican delegation asked the United States to define its international policy and to return to the diplomatic negotiating table and dialogue according to the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Another issue on which the Mexican and U.S. delegations disagreed was commercial exchange. The U.S. congressmen insisted on commercial exchange without preferences or conditions. The U.S. congressmen said that the United States will not sign the sea border agreement submitted 7 years ago by Mexico or the international law of the sea.

One positive aspect of the meeting was the decision to appoint joint commissions and maintain permanent communications, at a government-to-government level if possible, on matters concerning drug trafficking and the illegal Mexican workers in the United States.

Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes, Mexican ambassador to the United States, and John Gavin, U.S. ambassador to Mexico, were invited as special guests to the meeting, held at the Palacio de la Corregidora in Queretaro. Speakers at the meeting were Queretaro State Governmor Rafael Camacho Guzman, Mexican Senator Hugo B. Margain, and U.S. Congressmen Philip Gramm and Eligio de la Garza. Mexican Ambassador Espinoza de los Reyes told newsmen he still has not received an answer from U.S. authorities regarding Mexico's official complaint about the attack on the Mexican boy Humberto Carrillo Estrada in Tijuana. [end recording]

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

FL131446 Mexico NOTIMEX in Spanish 1828 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 May (NOTIMEX) -- Developing countries must turn the North-South dialogue into a true joining of forces against industrialized countries, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi has said. He pointed out that Latin America could give a new boost to the nonaligned countries' organization in the search for a new international economic order.

He said it would be important for Mexico to become a member of the nonaligned movement to strengthen cooperation mechanisms.

The Algerian foreign minister stressed the need for the foreign debt problem to be discussed at a monetary and finance conference since no progress was made at the recent Bonn summit meeting. He underscored the fact that Third World countries must not allow industrialized countries to form a hegemonic group in negotiations and deal with them on an individual basis.

The Algerian official said his talks with Mexican authorities dealt with international cooperation, and ways to overcome the economic crisis caused by world trade exchange mechanisms.

He said his country supports the Contadora Group and that the Algerian Government agrees with Mexico on the danger the Central American situation represents. On oil matters, he said Mexico and Algeria are joining efforts in technological development and price policies to arrive to common positions and avoid the effects of the crisis.

## COSTA RICA

### PRESIDENT MONGE URGES PEOPLE TO REMAIN UNITED

PA140244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] During yesterday's events to mark agriculturalists' day in Zarcero, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge asked Costa Ricans to remain united around the country's interests. The president said: I now come to the communities to inaugurate projects and to enumerate some of the things we have been able to achieve despite great fiscal limitations. I come to express thanks to the Costa Rican people who chose me to direct the country's destiny in difficult moments.

At the same time he expressed thanks for this generosity he asked the people to remain united around the country's interests in view of the approaching political campaign. President Monge also expressed thanks to those who did not vote for him but who have given support and encouragement to his government during the past 3 years. Thousands of Costa Ricans have given me support and encouragement, enabling me to tell the people now that we have defended freedom and peace, which are the heritage of all Costa Ricans and all political parties, President Monge added.

On noting that a new political campaign is beginning, he said it is logical that each person should take his place alongside the party and banner he supports. But this should not worry us, he said, because this is part of the exemplary democracy of our country. Stating that each person should support whatever party and banner he thinks best, the president added that we should remain united when it is a matter of defending the freedom and peace of all Costa Ricans. He also said that we should make sure that the national interests will not be placed below party or group interests. The president cordially urged all Costa Ricans to set an example for the world once again, regardless of the political party to which they belong, to maintain unity around the national interests.

The president said that the Costa Rican people are exemplary because they have been able to move away from the brink of the abyss at which the country found itself when his government took office. President Monge said that without them peace and freedom could not have been safeguarded. That peace and freedom were threatened not only by the economic crisis but also by the current regional situation of strife, war, and blood, the president added. He said he has always had deep faith that the people would help him to push forward, and he reiterated that he is sure the people will continue to help to preserve peace, freedom, and democracy and thus overcome poverty and achieve the goals of progress to which the Costa Rican people have a right.

### UNITED PEOPLE COALITION LEGALLY REGISTERED

PA092342 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Apr 85 p 4A

[Excerpts] The United People coalition has been legally registered in the civil registry. There has been a dispute over the use of this name since the leftist groups went their separate ways.

Currently, the parties that belong to this coalition are the Costa Rican Socialist Party and the New Republic Movement (the former Workers Party). It was reported that the Costa Rican People's Party could soon join the coalition.

According to reports, the coalition will participate in the next elections completely renewed since it will be cleansed of the mistakes and faults of the past.

A few days ago, the Popular Vanguard Party and other groups began their political campaign using the name Popular Democratic Union (UDP).

The Civil Registry accepted the United People coalition last week. Leaders of this coalition said that they are preparing a national convention of leaders and militants from throughout the country to discuss the campaign. The meeting is scheduled for 12 May but the coalition's leaders have not set a time or location.

## EL SALVADOR

### NICRAGUAN ARDE LEADERS ARRIVE, SEEK AID

PA100235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist Leaders in this capital said today that they have U.S.-made "SAM" rockets that were given to them by Cuban exiles in the United States. Members of the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Alfonso Robelo also reported that they have more than 8,200 fighters in the areas under their control.

ARDE leaders Francisco Rodriguez Quevara and Sergio O'Connor arrived in El Salvador seeking aid for the refugees in their territory. However, they added that their only operations center "is in Nicaragua in areas under their control." The ARDE leaders denied having arsenals in Central American countries.

According to Rodriguez and O'Connor, they arrived in El Salvador to request donations in food, medicines, and clothes for more than 100,000 refugees in the 10,000 km under ARDE's control in southern Nicaragua.

The anti-Sandinists said that they are currently touring Central America, the United States, and South America to announce the reality of the Nicaraguan people. They added: ARDE has noticed that there is "hesitation on the part of the democratic governments in the world to help them in their struggle, whose main objective is overthrowing the Sandinist regime and recovering the initial project of the Nicaraguan revolution."

The ARDE spokesmen also noted that the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua "was expected" due to the "Sandinist government's arms race and its alignment with the Cuban-Soviet sphere, as well as its role in supplying weapons to the leftist movements in Central America.

However, Rodriguez and O'Connor admitted that the U.S. measure will affect the Nicaraguan civilian population more than the Sandinist government." [quotation mark as received]

The ARDE leaders added that the Nicaraguan Government is responsible for the "unrest in the other Central American governments. [quotation mark as received]

For its part, ARDE is not willing to hold talks with the Sandinists because this would consolidate the Marxist-Leninist regime in Nicaragua, the rebel leaders stressed.

FDR LEADER ON FMLN-FDR, GOVERNMENT TALKS

PA142339 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Telephone interview with Mario Aguinada Carranza, FMLN-FDR leader, from Mexico City by an unidentified reporter -- live]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] What points have you considered discussing regarding the already much-mentioned humanization of the conflict, when the talks take place for the third time?

[Aguinada] We will have to discuss the need to fulfill the agreements. In La Palma we made agreements regarding the functioning of the special commission, but this has not worked because of the government's lack of interest. In the second place, we also agreed to organize the participation of different sectors of national life in the search for a political solution to the conflict. This has not progressed either, although the people are very interested. The workers and the labor unions are interested in contributing to the process of seeking a political solution to the conflict. In the third place, we also agreed to make progress in the humanization of the conflict, but the government has failed to fulfill its duty on this point also, because it has an attitude that is opposite to that of our fronts. For example, on 11 December our fronts presented 42 soldiers who were taken prisoner in the El Salto and Campana clashes. However, the Salvadoran Government and Army have not acted in the same manner toward our companeros who have been captured, such as Companera Nidia -- who has not only not been released, but has been tried by military courts.

Therefore, we have much to talk about. We have proposals on all of these problems, and this is why we are proposing a top-level meeting between members of the General Command of the FMLN and the Executive Committee of the FDR and engineer Duarte, and those he chooses to accompany him. We think that we cannot delay the initiation of the talks any longer. We cannot continue frustrating the Salvadoran people's hopes for solving the conflict.

[Reporter] To conclude, as leader of the FDR we would like you to inform us of your present position regarding the next meeting, and to tell us if you feel that there is no possibility of breaking this dialogue process in our country's search for peace.

[Aguinada] There are factors favorable to the dialogue's progress, but we need a serious and responsible attitude for this. If we don't have it, then we will continue a process in which time passes without our holding the talks that will lead to really important agreements. These publicity skirmishes on the government's part seem to us to be of no help whatsoever. On our part we are willing, we have proposals, and we want to contribute to this serious and necessary dialogue.

[Reporter] Would you allow the direct involvement of the U.S. Government in these talks?

[Aguinada] An important agreement made in La Palma was that the talks would be held between the Salvadorans and within El Salvador. We think this must be maintained, because there is enough U.S. involvement in the Salvadoran conflict. We must seek a way to (?deinternationalize) this conflict. All Salvadorans must seek a political solution with self-determination and without intervention. This is why we insisted that we must begin this serious dialogue as soon as possible between Salvadorans, between the government and our fronts, but also organizing the contribution of all sectors of national life -- economic, business, unions, church, universities -- so that we can all find a way to end the conflict.

GUERRILLAS THREATEN TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA140237 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Rebel sources reported that FMLN guerrillas have again threatened to paralyze collective transportation at the national level. They stated that this will begin on 15 May and is aimed at all transporters traveling along the country's main highways, such as the Pan-American, Coastal, Military Route, and Northern Trunk Highways.

In their clandestine transmissions the rebels said they are implementing this measure because the government has not yet decided to hold another meeting between the two sides and continues its repression by keeping Commander Janet Samour and combatant Maximina Reyes in confinement.

Meanwhile, military sources consulted in this regard have said they are ready to face any irregularity in interdepartmental transportation.

FMLN CONDEMNS U.S. EMBARGO, DUARTE'S ENDORSEMENT

PA140039 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 12 May 85

[Political commentary: "We Condemn and Combat Ronald Reagan's Aggressive Policy"]

[Text] The economic embargo implemented by the Ronald Reagan administration against Nicaragua has elicited world reaction and protest because this embargo represents a new act of aggression and intervention in Central America. According to the European Parliament, this measure hinders Contadora's peace efforts; Costa Rica refuses to join in the aggressive measure; and even the U.S. Congress has asked President Reagan to resume talks with Nicaragua. Many governments have voiced their condemnation of this measure. This international reaction is merely the initial expression of the defeat that will once again be inflicted on Reagan's warmongering and genocidal Central American policy. The economic embargo against Nicaragua will affect the Nicaraguan people, but it will also bolster that people's determination to struggle and consolidate their anti-imperialist feelings.

The Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the FMLN, condemn and combat the Yankee government's aggressive policy. We express solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people who, at our side, confront a common enemy: U.S. imperialism. We know that the Reagan administration will expand its aggressive measures against Nicaragua and against the Salvadoran people's struggles. Our peoples are preparing to confront and defeat these interventionist measures. In this struggle we count on the solidarity and support of peoples everywhere and of the governments who love peace, democracy, and freedom.

This aggressive Yankee policy could be echoed only by Jose Napoleon Duarte's puppet government, which has shamelessly declared its support for this genocidal measure. Within the framework of Duarte's submissive stance, this regime has become an active ally of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who have arsenals in Ilopango Airport. In addition, Duarte has authorized the use of Salvadoran ports and military air bases for launching attacks against the Nicaraguan people, for example the mining of their ports and bombing their oil tankers. However, the Duarte government's support is merely a reaffirmation of this regime's role as a puppet of the Yankees. No aggressive Yankee measure can change our fate, marked by our peoples' freedom and independence.

In both Nicaragua and El Salvador we will defeat imperialism's aggressive policy. Sandinist power, the people's democracy, and Nicaraguan sovereignty will be consolidated in Nicaragua. Here in El Salvador the working masses' political struggle will inexorably advance, and the FMLN guerrilla units' military actions will be intensified until the war plans against our people sponsored by Duarte's puppet regime and the fascist high command are defeated. Our struggle for peace, democracy, and independence has already determined its victorious path. Reagan's warmongering policy will find its tomb in Central America. Out of El Salvador, Yankees; out of Central America!

## GUATEMALA

### MEJIA VICTORIES CALLS FOR DIALOGUE MEETING 17 MAY

PA150259 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores this afternoon extended invitations to representative sectors of the country to a meeting at 0900 on Friday at the Presidential House to resume the national dialogue, which began on 25 April 1985.

During the first dialogue meeting Finance Minister Armando Gonzalez Campos and Oscar Alvarez, president of the Bank of Guatemala, gave figures proving the country's economic and financial problems and asked for suggestions and probable solutions from the sectors that attended the meeting, which are seeking in a short period to implement measures to improve the situation and balance our economy.

The national dialogue held on 25 April lasted a little over 4 hours. The first impression was that the country had a serious obligation to international banks because of a foreign debt close to $2.5 billion and a fiscal deficit estimated at 240 million quetzals. After that meeting almost all sectors asked the government to reduce drastically its expenditures, but so far the suggestions made have not led to an economic reactivation to strengthen the stability of democracy in Guatemala.

The second meeting of the national dialogue, to be held this Friday at 0900, will try to find solutions to the crisis affecting the country, according to a personal letter to our director signed by General Oscar Mejia Victores.

News media sources have said that the dialogue will have to continue because it is unlikely immediate measures will be approved due to differences among the various sectors submitting suggestions and also because of the different views maintained by productive and labor sectors.

### FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH EEC DELEGATION

PA091758 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 May 85 p 2

[Text] Representatives of the presidency of the EEC met yesterday with Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, with whom they discussed the general situation in Central America and the Contadora Group's participation in the peace process.

Pio Pignati Morano di Custozza, head of the mission, said that the group has the triple objective of confirming the EEC's interest and support for the Contadora Group's peace process, obtaining information about the current situation, and looking into the possibilities of European contributions to the peace process.

He added: Ours is not just a familiarization mission; instead we are trying to find out what is taking place and the situation in each country, especially economically, so as to see the prospects for financing development projects, promoting trade, and encouraging cooperation.

The EEC representatives began their tour on 21 April and will end it in Mexico this weekend after having visited the Contadora Group countries. The Mission is made up of Edward Barrington of Ireland, Hubert Wurth of Luxembourg, Bernardino Ozzio, and Eduardo Volpi.

FUNCTIONS OF CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF REDUCED

PA072235 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The government resolution that drastically reduces the functions of the chief of the general staff of the head of state's office states the following:

Government Resolution No 343-85

The Head of State whereas: Through the governmental resolution of 6 November 1978 by the president of the Republic published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 22 November 1978, the position of general coordinator of public administration was created, falling directly under the president of the Republic, currently the head of state. This position was filled ex officio by the chief of the general staff of the presidency, now the chief of the general staff of the head of state's office;

Whereas: Due to the nature of the functions that the chief of the general staff of the head of state's office must fulfill, he must be relieved from the functions that he was assigned as general coordinator of the public administration and in this sense, the latter position must be abolished. For this purpose, the corresponding legal measure is issued.

Therefore, using the powers granted by Article 4 of the government's fundamental statute, which was modified by Decrees No 36-82 and 87-83, the Council of Ministers resolves:

Article 1: Effective 1 June 1985, the position of general coordinator of the public administration is abolished. This position is currently being held ex officio by the chief of the general staff of the head of state's office.

Article 2: This government resolution enters into force on 1 June 1985, abrogates the governmental resolution dated 6 November 1978 issued by the president of the Republic, and must be published in the official gazette.

To be published.

[Signed] Division General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, head of state and defense minister; Juan Humberto Mancur Donis, agriculture minister; Gustavo Adolfo Lopez Sandoval, interior minister; Carlos Padilla Natareno, labor minister; Eugenia Tejada de Putzeys, education minister; Ariel Rivera, economy minister; J. Ramiro Rivera Alvarez, public health and social welfare minister; Alejandro Contreras Bonilla, energy and mines minister

## HONDURAS

ARMY TO DISARM ANTI-SANDINISTS FOUND ON PATROLS

PA142135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Presidency Minister Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta reported today that the Honduran Army will disarm any anti-Sandinist contingents it finds in Honduran territory. Arriaga was acting as spokesman for the National Security Council, which was called into emergency session today by President Roberto Suazo Cordova to review the situation with Nicaragua

"In fact, every Nicaraguan found in the areas patrolled by the Honduran Army has been disarmed," the presidency minister said. He did not indicate if there have been incidents of any other type with the "counterrevolutionaries," nor did he give any details on the number of anti-Sandinists who have been disarmed but asserted that "the groups that have already been disarmed were roaming through El Paraiso Department, which borders on Nicaragua."

Arriaga said that "the orders come from the National Security Council and are conclusive: There must be no armed people in Honduras other than those serving in the Army." In the area of El Paraiso Department between Cicuentes and Arenales the Army has set up several checkpoints to keep the Sandinist troops and the anti-Sandinists from fighting in Honduran territory.

One soldier died and four were wounded last Thursday when a patrol was ambushed by a Sandinist contingent, which entered Honduran territory while chasing a group of counterrevolutionaries.

Civilians from the area and newsmen who have visited it during the past few days have reported that some 9,000 Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have set up camps in Honduran territory. Minister Arriaga did not explain if the Honduran troops will look for these camps in order to disarm the counterrevolutionaries or if they will disarm only those they find on their patrol missions.

The Honduran-Nicaraguan border area has been shelled by the Sandinist artillery for the past 2 weeks and has been declared a military emergency zone by the Armed Forces, which are witnessing an unprecedented exodus of civilians.

ARREST WARRANT FOR BALLADARES SOTO ISSUED

PA1002]4 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] It was confirmed yesterday that a warrant for the arrest of Ramon Balladares Soto, president of the new Supreme Court, has been issued.

## NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, MITTERRAND MEETING DESCRIBED AS POSITIVE

PA140226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega described his meeting today with French President Francois Mitterrand as very positive. Francois, Ortega added, ratified his determination to contribute to the peaceful solution to the conflict of the Central American area. Following the trade embargo against Nicaragua announced by the U.S. on 1 May, France reiterated its favorable position toward a political solution to the Central American issue that is free of economic and military pressures.

Further Report

PA141256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand said today during talks with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega that France is prepared to help Nicaragua.

Following a very constructive 90-minute meeting in the Elysee Palace, resident Ortega said: The president of France understands our problems.

(Michelle Voselle), an Elysee spokesman, said that Mitterrand listened to the political objectives -- political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment -- outlined by Ortega with great interest. The French spokesman added France's policy for Nicaragua is in line with a fundamental attitude: respect for the people's right to rule themselves.

Recalling his visit to the Majdanek extermination camp in Poland, President Ortega once again accused President Reagan of wanting to turn Nicaragua into a concentration camp.

On his arrival in Paris from Madrid at noon today President Ortega was greeted by French Research and Technology Minister Hubert Curien.

In Madrid, the head of the Spanish Government, Felipe Gonzalez, rejected, in the presence of President Reagan, the economic boycott imposed by the United States on Nicaragua and recommended the reopening of the talks in Manzanillo, Mexico, which have been suspended by the Reagan administration.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES GATHERING IN LATIN SECTOR OF PARIS

PA142148 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, spoke yesterday before more than 1,500 people who had gathered at the Latin American mansion located in a Paris Latin neighborhood. The people expressed their solidairty with Nicaragua and rejected the aggressive measures adopted by the U.S. Government.

Nicaragua will continue to ask for a dialogue to achieve peace and it will continue to reject the policy of aggression because the Nicaraguan people stopped being slaves on 19 July 1979, President Ortega said while those present chanted slogans of solidarity with Nicaragua.

FRENCH, SPANISH COVERAGE OF ORTEGA VISIT TO FRANCE

For Paris and Madrid coverage of the visit to France by President Daniel Ortega, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 14 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ORTEGA MEETS ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER IN ROME

For Rome coverage of the visit to Italy by President Daniel Ortega, including his meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 15 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S. AGGRESSION, AREA TENSIONS

PA141558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 14 May (AFP) -- The United States has only two options: To thrust its troops against Nicaragua or to "sit down and negotiate seriously, because the Sandinist revolution cannot be defeated militarily," Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stated in an interview published today by the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR.

"The mercenary forces will not be able to score major victories and the attempts to suffocate Nicaragua's economy will not be effective," Ortega said, adding that "the Washington government is involved in an escalation of military and economic aggressions against Nicaragua."

According to Ortega, the U.S. military presence in Central America is increasing, "particularly in Honduras, where the maneuvers are oriented toward invasion, and in Costa Rica, where the U.S. military presence has increased." He added: "If the political conditions were created through a provocation or accident, the United States would seize the opportunity to invade."

During the interview, which took place during Ortega's visit to Madrid, the Nicaraguan leader reaffirmed the pluralist nature of the revolution and said that "in order to strengthen pluralism we need economic cooperation from the international community. This is a determining factor in strengthening the revolutionary process and its characteristics," he emphasized.

According to Ortega, "to strike against Nicaragua and crush the Nicaraguan revolution supports the United States' traditional policy in Latin America. The idea is to immobilize and demoralize Latin America by striking against Nicaragua," he maintained.

This is because "if a system like this one (the Nicaraguan) succeeds in establishing itself, it will prove that revolutions can be successful in Latin America. Also, one must understand that Latin America has been establishing a front to oppose the United States' interventionist policy," Ortega said.

Although "the problem is that President Reagan has a very rigid and obsessive mentality that sees communists everywhere," the United States must be aware that the Sandinist process and the Contadora Group efforts have received international support, he noted.

"What is at stake in the Nicaraguan-U.S. problem is not simply Nicaragua's security, but the United States' political conduct toward Latin America," he added.

"The extent to which Nicaragua is harassed or intervened in by the United States will establish the precedent for its expected behavior toward the rest of Latin America." When the Contadora Group and the international community demand a political solution to the problems, "they are defending the basic principles of respect between states," Ortega observed.

According to the Nicaraguan president, the member countries of the Contadora Group and several Latin American states "have been pressured and threatened by the United States." He said that these are attempts to "get multilateral financial organizations to cut their credit to Nicaragua."

During the interview, Ortega said that Nicaragua is willing to resume talks with the United States immediately, but stressed that there will not be new elections as the Reagan administration has proposed. They will be held 6 years from now, as provided in the Nicarguan Constitution, he said.

Ortega said that Nicaraguans alone are responsible for defending their revolution, but stated that "we are confident that the situation will be overcome; for this we are counting on Latin America. Latin America is the principal defender of Nicaragua's safety and citizens. If Latin America fails, then the situation will be very difficult," he concluded.

D'ESCOTO BLAMES U.S. FOR OBSTRUCTING CONTADORA GROUP

PA142318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2040 GMT 14 May 85

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] Madrid, 14 May (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the United States opposes the signing of the Contadora Document, because it calls for a complete demilitarization of the area.

D'Escoto, who made that statement to EFE during his visit to Madrid last weekend, commented on the Contadora Group's meeting that began in Panama today, saying that the obstacle to reaching an agreement has never been the issue of verification.

D'Escoto said that is the story that has been given to the press. The real question is: Does the United States want an agreement to be signed? The United States does not want it signed, because that would mean: Out with foreign military presence in Central America.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister insisted that the Contadora Group must put an end to joint military maneuvers and the presence of military bases and foreign advisers. He said that it does not want to because the group members do not consider themselves to be foreigners; they believe that Central America belongs to the gringos.

In the opinion of D'Escoto, U.S. policy is the source of the problem; that policy has shown that we are no longer dealing with a Latin American conflict.

The Central American problem is a U.S. problem; the United States does not allow us to exercise our right to self-determination, our right to decide our own fate.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister blamed U.S. greed for all evils afflicting Central America and the world.

After analyzing his country's policy from the presentation of the 21-point Document of Objectives in 1983 to the meeting taking place in Panama today, D'Escoto said that there was an attempt to turn the Contadora Document into a document of the U.S. State Department.

He said that in September, a solution was apparently reached and accepted by all countries involved, but when Nicaragua announced its approval of the document, the Central American countries backed away, presenting a number of observations.

Those countries claimed that a good verification mechanism was lacking. Our country believed that it was good; nothing created by humans is 100 percent perfect, D'Escoto noted.

Once the negotiations were broken off, technical advice from Canada was sought. Following lengthy exchanges between the Contadora Group and that country, a new document was drafted on 12 April.

D'Escoto said in conclusion: We accept that document and will not present other documents for the time being. It is now up to them to reply.

CPSU'S KALIN, R. CASTRO ADDRESS VICTORY CELEBRATION

FL082357 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 2157 GMT on 8 May begins live coverage of the main ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of Cuban-Soviet diplomatic relations.

As coverage begins, the camera pans the audience. At 2200 GMT, the curtain is raised. Among those seated at the dais on stage are Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Isidoro Malmierca, Vilma Espin, Jorge Risquet, Guillermo Garcia, Armando Hart Davalos, Sergio del Valle and Jesus Montane.

At 2205 GMT, after setting the scene and mentioning some of the officials in attendance, staff announcer Manolo Ortega introduces Ivan Petrovich Kalin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading a delegation visiting Cuba. He speaks in Russian but there is simultaneous Spanish translation. He ends his speech at 2231 GMT.

Staff announcer Ortega introduces Raul Castro who begins speaking at 2232 GMT. As Castro ends his speech at 2325 GMT, the band plays the Internationale and coverage ends.

Ivan Kalin Speech

PA090109 Havana International Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 8 May 85

[Speech by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana; in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrades. First of all, allow me to present a cordial and warm greeting to the Cuban people on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government and people, and to wish you success in the construction of socialism.

We deeply acknowledge the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the general assembly of the people's power, for inviting a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to visit your country during the month of May, which is highly significant. The coincidence of these two anniversaries is symbolical: the 40th anniversary of our victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba, the first socialist state in the world and the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. As a result of the victory over fascism, a task in which the Soviet Union's role was decisive, the most favorable external conditions existed to develop liberation struggles throughout the world, including that of the Cuban people against the imperialist yoke and internal reaction.

Once the Cuban people achieved true national independence and freedom, they chose their historical destiny of starting to build socialism, and they have advanced on this road for the past 25 years, seeking to attain their goals. Time has fully confirmed that correct historical decision; following the victory of the revolution and due to the Communist Party's guidance, radical political and socioeconomic transformations have taken place in Cuba; and despite the difficult conditions, considerable success has been achieved. The progress achieved in building a new life is an overwhelming testimony of the unquestionable advantages and possibilities offered by the socialist system. Only this system can truly guarantee the workers' liberty and dignity and the development of true democracy, while creating all the necessary conditions to fully develop the people's creative force.

Your marvelous country has fulfilled the goals of all the heroes who fought for the Cuban people's freedom and happiness: Jose Marti, Julio Antonio Mella, Che Guevara, Camilo Cienfuegos, and many other fighters. The country's industrialization has quickly advanced; agriculture, transportation, and construction are being developed. Thousands of industrial, agricultural, and social works have been built. Cuban workers are currently carrying out the decisions adopted during their party's second congress, making sacrifices in their work and fulfilling the production and defense goals. The tasks outlined by the party and government are successfully carried out to increase efficiency and production; to save energy, fuel, raw materials, and other material resources; and to perfect the organization of production.

The changes achieved in the social sector are impressive. Cuba is currently a vanguard in the education, public health, science, culture, and sports sectors. The Cuban people's welfare is constantly on the rise. In a country where hundreds of thousands of people were illiterate prior to the revolution, one out of every three citizens is currently participating in education programs and all children are guaranteed an education. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Cuban revolution is the formation of a new man; he is active, creative, and defends his people; he is a patriot and an internationalist. All this is a result of the intensive and self-sacrificing work of the Cuban working classes, peasants, and intellectuals. It is also a result of the coherent organizational ideological, and educational activities carried out by the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Soviets share with deep satisfaction, the Cuban workers' pride in their historical achievements, and we wish them new achievements in their creative activities. The Soviet Union is invariably on the side of the brother Cuban people, who are building a new society under difficult conditions. The CPSU Central Committee plenums, held during March and April 1985, vigorously reasserted that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything within its possibilities to broaden joint actions with its brother countries and to strengthen its position in international relations. Diplomatic relations between our two countries were reestablished on 8 May 1960. The bases for this act were the victory of the Cuban revolution and the steps taken by both sides immediately afterward. A few days after the victory on 10 January 1959, the Soviet Union, faithful to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, recognized the revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba. On 13 February 1960, the first economic and commercial agreement was signed.

Today, our relations practically encompass all the spheres of political, ideological, economic, and cultural life in each country. Our relations have attained the highest development level possible in our history and continue to rise. The Soviet-Cuban friendship, forged by the Communist Parties in our countries, is a common heritage of the Soviet and Cuban peoples. This is not something abstract or simply a sentiment of reciprocal sympathy; it is a real, active force that multiplies the possibilities for each party. Relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba are many-sided and bear fruits that are increasingly evident in every field.

The close interaction which prevails between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba plays an important factor. The meetings and permanent contacts between Soviet and Cuban leaders are extraordinarily important for strengthening of our links. The fruitful cooperation between our state and social organizations, and between our cities and labor organizations increase every day. Therefore, our relations have acquired a really popular character because they respond to the Soviet and Cuban peoples' interests and goals.

During these days the peoples of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries -- plus the world's progressive forces -- celebrate the 40th anniversary of our victory over German fascism and the end of World War II, which was unusual in its scope and the tension it generated. The Great Patriotic War waged by the Soviet Union against the fascist German invaders lasted for almost 4 years -- 1,418 days and nights to be more precise -- and was the largest offensive waged against socialism, which was perpetrated by imperialist assault troops that planned to exterminate the first socialist world state and impose a universal domination.

The Soviet Union's destiny and the world civilization's future, progress, and democracy were at stake. The war waged by the Soviet people was a just liberation war from the beginning. The Communist Party, faithful to Lenin's legacy, inspired and organized the Soviet people's struggle against fascist Germany. The party issued a call to the working class, the kolkhoznik peasants, and the intellectuals with the slogan: Everyone to the front; everyone to achieve a victory. Fully aware of the mortal danger that threatened our homeland and inspired by feelings of lofty patriotism, the Soviets executed feats on the war and labor fronts. Since the first days of the war against fascism, fighters of the Army, the Navy, and people's militias demonstrated massive heroism. During the war years, more than 11,000 individuals were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Eighty-six women formed part of that glorious heroes detachment. More than 7 million fighters received state decorations. Examples of staunchness, courage, self-denial, and heroism occurred during the defense of the hero cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Kiev, Mosal'sk, Odessa, Sebastopol, Novosibirsk, [name indistinct], (Dura), as well as the heroic fortress of Kursk.

The defeat of the fascist troops near Moscow -- this was their first defeat during World War II -- destroyed the myth of the German Army's invincibility. The victory of the battle of Moscow signified the beginning of a decisive turn in the great war for the homeland. The Stalingrad and Kursk battles were the most important military events in the peoples' struggle against fascism. In those gigantic and bloody battles, the Soviet Armed Forces succeeded in causing the crucial turn not only in the great war for the homeland, but for World War II.

In 1944, the Soviet Armed Forces expelled the fascists from our land and began the march for the liberation of Europe, which culminated in the bright victory of the Soviet Army and people, as well as all of the antifascist forces. Loyal to its duty as an ally and in accordance with agreements reached by the leaders of the three big powers at the Yalta Conference, the USSR dispatched shock forces against Japanese militarism on 8 August 1945. The Soviet forces defeated the Kuantung Army that had more than a million men and was the most important group of Japan's land forces. This defeat speeded up the end of the war in the Pacific Ocean. The Soviet people, directed by the Communist Party, defended our homeland's freedom and independence and the great October victories. The Soviet Union bore the bulk of the war's weight and made the greatest sacrifices. Its contribution was decisive in the victory over fascist Germany and its alles, and in liberating the peoples from the fascist slavery and saving mankind.

The Soviet people fulfilled their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor. The Soviet Union's victory in the great war for the homeland is an entirely logical fact. this victory fully demonstrated the true advantages of socialism and its enormous economic, social, and political possibilities, and confirmed the vigorous vital force of the Marxist-Leninist ideas, [words indistinct] socialism, the socialist economic system, socialist democracy, and the Leninist national policy.

During the war for the homeland, the supremacy of the Soviet military art and science was amply demonstrated. During the war, the Soviets heroically worked under self-denial and in the rearguard supplying all that a fighting army required. The contribution made by Soviet guerrilla and underground fighters was important. The guerrilla movement in the enemy's rearguard was of a multinational and patriotic nature in which all the people participated. The Leninist Communist Party inspired and organized the Soviet people's victory. The party guaranteed the solid unity of the Army's state political and military leadership, as well as that of the people, the front, and the rearguard. The victory over fascism was achieved thanks to the efforts of many peoples.

Fighters in the military units of the Army and guerrilla detachments from Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary fought heroically against Hitler's invaders. In addition, militants of the resistance and underground anti-fascist movements in France, Italy, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, and other countries, as well as in Germany, helped repel the invaders. We cannot forget the contribution toward victory in World War II made by the peoples and Armies of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitlerian coalition. Nevertheless, history's bourgeois forgers purposely overestimate the role of the Western powers while underestimating the USSR's role.

It is gratefully remembered in the Soviet Union that in the worst years of the great war for the homeland the progressive forces of Cuba and the labor class headed by the Communists, expressed their solidarity with the Soviet people and offered their assistance and support to our people's just struggle according to their forces and abilities. Comrade Fidel Castro pointed out that when the Soviets fought and died in Leningrad, Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, and Berlin, they were also fighting and dying for us.

The National Antifascist Front headed by important Cuban political and social personalities carried out an important task in the organization of campaigns of solidarity and support for the Soviet Union.

The Soviet seamen remember the brief yet warm meeting with Cuban workers on 5 February 1984 at Guantanamo Bay. Vice Admiral (Sebring) wrote: In Guantanamo, we only anchored for a few hours but we rapidly confirmed the Cubans' friendliness toward us. They offered our seamen souvenirs and, on bidding us good-bye, they did it with words known the world over: Moscow, Stalingrad, and Lenin.

The participation of Cuban internationalists in the great war for the homeland wrote glorious pages in the history of the Cuban people's solidarity with our contry. Enrique Aguilar and Aldo Vivo died heroically fighting in the ranks of the Red Army. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium granted them posthumous decorations, the Order of the War for the Homeland, in recognition for their feats during the struggle against fascism. We also pay our tribute to the Cuban seamen who died during World War II, victims of fascist submarine attacks.

The victory of the Soviet Union, a socialist country, deeply influenced world history. This victory affected big changes in the international balance of power and created more favorable conditions for the struggle of many countries' working masses for their social and national liberation. The world socialist system emerged, the influence of communist and labor parties increased, imperialism's colonial system toppled, and many new states have emerged throughout the world struggling for true independence.

Possibilities for a more successful struggle for peace, freedom, and progress have emerged all over the world. The experiences of World War II are of a lasting nature. The main lesson is that it is necessary to struggle against war before it begins. To strengthen and preserve peace, an increase in the socialist countries' effective economic power is extremely important. In addition, the peoples' vigilance and the joint, vigorous efforts of all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces are necessary. Together with the socialist community countries, the Soviet Union abides by the Leninist policy of peace and social progress. To carry out the tasks related to building socialism and communism, our peoples require peace.

It is also worth mentioning that the international situation has continued to be tense and complex. The cause for this is well known. It is the United States' goal to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union at all costs and dominate the world. However, these plans are doomed. Proof of the Soviet Union's deeply realtistic and pacifist approach to the most urgent current problems is the new peace initiatives proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview with PRAVDA. The Soviet Union has taken a very important step. It has declared a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended other countermeasures in Europe. Hailing the Soviet Union's initiatives, the world public has demanded that the United States follow this example and halt the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe.

Washington's attempts to intervene in other peoples' affairs and impose its will represent a great threat to peace. This policy leads to the creation of dangerous areas of tension and openly contradicts the task of improving the international situation. The situation in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, causes deep concern around the world, trampling on the UN Charter and international legal norms. The United States is carrying out an undeclared war against that sovereign state and threatens it with direct armed intervention. The Soviet Union, like other peace-loving countries, strongly condemns that policy and demands that it is stopped. No one has the right to trample the sovereignty of independent states or impose on the people a system of life that is alien to them. We are in solidarity with Nicaragua and all the other countries that want to choose their own destiny.

The Soviet Union advocates peaceful, just solutions both in Central America and other regions, based on respect for the peoples' inalienable right to freely choose their systems. In the current complex international situation, Cuban-USSR cooperation at the international level is of special importance. Cuba's internationalist foreign policy enjoys prestige around the world. Cuba's active and principled foreign policy makes a considerable contribution to the combined efforts of the socialist community. These efforts are aimed at strengthening international peace and security.

In Central America, Cuba consistently advocates a just political solution for the peoples that fight against imperialism, colonialism, and fascism, and in favor of the restructuring of international economic relations based on fair, democratic grounds.

Dear comrades, in this year as the 11th 5-year plan is being completed, workers from our cities and rural areas work intensively to successfully complete this plan and worthily hail the 27th CPSU Congress.This most important event for the Soviet Communists will have a unique meaning for our country's life. The congress will approve a new wording of the party's program and will outline the prospectives of the Soviet Union's development for the coming 5-year period and until the year 2000. We have much work to do.

The CPSU carries out a policy to step up the country's social and economic development with the goal of perfecting all aspects of society's life. This improvement deals with social relations, and above all economic relations. It deals with the development of man, improving in his material standard of living, and man's work and spiritual development. We have before us the task of attaining an effective change to speed up the national economy and step up scientific and technical progress. A most important task is the perfecting of the economic mechanism and the administrative system. The party considers as one of its most important tasks the stepping up of socialist democracy and an increase in the Soviet Union's productive and social activities. Measures have been taken to improve the organization of labor and to mobilize all creative forces and available resources to speed up our economic development.

In the lives of our countries and the history of USSR-Cuba relations, the year 1985 will play an important role. This is the year of our joint celebration and the year of preparing for our parties' congresses. The Soviet people, educated by Lenin's party in the spirit of socialist internationalism, will continue to maintain and strengthen its friendship with the Cuban people. The Republic of Cuba can, as before, rely on the Soviet Union's support and invariable solidarity. We hope that the USSR-Cuba unbreakable friendship will (?continue) and prosper. Long live peace and socialism. [applause]

## Raul Castro Speech

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[Speech by FAR Minister Army General Raul Castro at the ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of VE Day at Karl Marx Theater -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: Forty years have passed since the defeat of fascism. The peoples of the world and progressive peace-loving forces celebrate this important historical event that sealed the fate of the most reactionary and merciless sectors of international imperialism, who inflicted one of the most terrible holocaust of all time on mankind. The victory we celebrate should never be forgotten. For 6 years 1.7 billion people from 3 continents were dragged into the flames of war, and mankind paid the painful and irrational price of 50 million lives.

Just 1 year after the Munich Pact, on 1 September 1939, the Nazi-fascist hordes attacked Poland. The second world war had begun. As the world watched, the fascist troops took over Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Greece, and Yugoslavia in a short time. The bourgeoise profascist regimes of Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia joined the Axis, made up of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and the French Government surrendered to the Nazi forces.

Berlin, flushed with its quick and easy victories, decided to strike a colossal blow against the Soviet Union with the intention of taking over that country in a few weeks. Thanks to the lack of activity in the European theaters, except for the incipient struggle of the people's resistance movements, the German high command concentrated its major troop strength on this attack: One hundred and ninety elite divisions comprising 5.5 million men, to whom were added more than 700,000 Japanese soldiers stationed near the western border of the Soviet Union; 5,000 modern airplanes -- 4 of its 5 air forces -- were deployed, about 4,300 armored vehicles, and over 50 percent of their artillery.

At dawn on 22 June 1941, fascist Germany and its allies attacked the Soviet Union without a declaration of war. From then on, the Soviet-German front became the main front of the second world war until the end of the conflagration.

The Great Patriotic War had begun, and with it the character of the entire war would change completely. What had begun as a confrontation among imperialist countries became, in Soviet territory, a just war in defense of the socialist fatherland, a people's war against the fascist aggressor. From the first moment of the new direction of the war, Hitler's invaders encountered strong resistance by the Red Army and the Soviet people.

It is sufficient to recall the epic of the defenders of the fortress at Brest, who fought to the death for 30 days of bloody combat. On the walls of the historic fort, one of the defenders wrote: I would die before surrendering. Good-bye fatherland. It is sufficient to recall the defense of the city of Kiev, which resisted the fascist hordes for 71 days; or the defense of Sevastopol, which withstood 250 days of bitter siege.

It is sufficient to recall, Comrades, that the French Armed Forces crumbled in just 24 days, before a much smaller number of German troops than attacked the Soviet Union, and that the Polish Government's resistance ended in a little over 1 month. Soviet forts and cities, such as the immortal Leningrad resisted the fascist invaders for 900 days and nights with more courage, valor, and heroism than all the European countries combined; these were led by bourgeois governments.

Hitler's troops managed to approach Moscow but the strong resistance put up by its defenders cost the Germans dearly in men and equipment, so that on 5 December, the Red Army launched a counteroffensive. The enemy was pushed back 350 km or 400 km from Moscow. Facing eight infantry divisions, they paid the price of having dared to approach the gates of the Soviet capital. The fascists lost 155,000 men, 800 tanks, and 1,500 airplanes. The myth of the invincibility of the Nazi armies was broken by the heroism of the citizens of the world's first state of workers and peasants.

This military triumph and those that the Soviet military would continue to win respect and influenced public and international opinion. In the capitalist governments, themselves, which were fighting Nazism, the triumph of the Soviets contributed to the foundation of the future antifascist alliance.

After the victory of Moscow, the Red Army continued its counteroffensive with success. And as a result of this action, by April 1942, some 60 cities and about 11,000 towns and villages were freed from the fascist yoke.

Nazi Germany, despite the defeats it had received, still had numerous forces and a powerful industrial rearguard. In the face of the impossibility of continuing simultaneous offensives on two fronts, the fascist strategists decided to concentrate their forces and equipment in the direction of the Caucasians and Stalingrad. For more than 120 days, the invaders carried out a constant siege on the indomitable city of the Volga, and unleashed bloody attacks on it. The fascist high command mistakenly thought the Soviet forces had been weakened. How surprised Hitler's generals must have been when the forces they thought were exhausted grew in number and the Red Army began a devastating counteroffensive in November 1942 that marked the beginning of one of the greatest battles of all time! The casualties of the German forces in the Volga battle totaled more than 1.5 million men, almost one-fourth of all the troops they had on the Russian front. From that moment on, there was a radical change in the course of the war.

Militarist Japan had perpetrated its aggression on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 and against other U.S., British, and Dutch possessions, beginning in fact the so-called Pacific war. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States that same month.

In North Africa, Italian and German forces fought against British and American troops in a war characterized by constant movement and the use of reduced forces, with no great battles being fought. This course was not altered until the battle of El Alamein and the U.S. landing at Casablanca. The fascists, thrown back towards Tunis, surrendered in May 1943.

In July of that same year, British and U.S. troops disembarked in Sicily. In late July, the government of Mussolini was overthrown and, in September, Rome capitulated. While the remainder of the countries of the coalition undertook secondary actions without deciding to open a second front in nothern Europe, Germany had the chance to take the offensive along a narrow sector of the eastern front, for which it concentrated 50 divisions, including 20 armored and motorized divisions. The battle of Kursk in which the greatest forces were used in World War II, was the last attempt of the fascists to retake the initiative in the fighting. The Nazi units managed to advance in some sectors at the cost of great losses, but were stopped by the Soviet troops.

The Red Army then began a counteroffensive. In 50 days of fighting, the fascists lost nearly one-half million men in addition to about 1,500 tanks, 3,000 artillery pieces, and more than 3,700 aircraft. Furthermore, as a part of the counteroffensive, about 100,000 guerrillas began the so-called rail war in the Nazi rearguard, which inflicted great losses on the enemy.

If the blitzkrieg failed against Moscow, and the great change in course of the war began with the great triumph at Stalingrad, the Red Army, with the equally important victory at Kursk, took the strategic initiative and kept it to the end of World War II.

On 6 June 1944, 3 years after the attack on the USSR, when the war was scarcely 11 months from ending, the Normandy landing finally took place. It is an undeniable fact that the opening of this new front speeded up the defeat of Nazi Germany; but it did not cause it, as some unsuccessfully try to sustain. The Russian front was the main front during the war. On that front -- and let these figures suffice -- Germany had 235 of its best divisions while they threw only 65 divisions against the British and U.S. forces.

The fight against Nazi Germany entered its final stage and it therefore became necessary to draw up agreements between the three main allied powers -- The USSR, United States, and England -- regarding crucial problems, stemming from the coming defeat of Germany and Japan, that would be valid during the postwar period. The leaders of the capitalist powers that participated in the antifascist alliance had been moved by the lessons of war to adopt more realistic attitudes. It was an undeniable fact that the USSR could by itself defeat Nazi Germany, which was fighting like a dying animal. The Yalta Conference, held in February 1945, took up complex matters such as the definitive defeat of Germany, its occupation and control by the Allies, the problem of Poland and Yugoslavia, unity in peace as in war, and other vital subjects. The conference agreed on the formation of an international organization to preserve peace and security, agreeing to convoke the United Nations conference in San Francisco, in the United States, by 25 April to draw up the charter for that organization.

The results of Yalta were an extraordinary success for the cause of peace and postwar political and economic recovery, and were a clear example of the possibility of the unity of interests of states with different social systems. It is nevertheless a known fact that certain circles of capitalist countries advocate a revision of those agreements, including the dangerous idea of changing present European borders.

In the spring of 1945, the Red Army prepared its final offensive against Berlin, which began on the night of 16 April with powerful artillery fire against the enemy positions. The defenses were breached, and 9 days later the city was surrounded.

The fascist high command rejected the surrender ultimatum and the assault on the city began. On 30 April, the Soviet combatants, together with Polish and Czechoslovak forces, forced their way to the heart of Berlin. On 1 May 1945, International Workers Day, the red flag of the Soviets waved from the headquarters of the Reichstag.

On 2 May, the Berlin garrison surrendered and 6 days later, in a suburb, Soviet Marshal Georgiy Zhukov presided over the unconditional surrender ceremony of fascist Germany to the supreme leaders of the Red Army and the high-ranking leaders of the Allied Armed Forces. Years earlier, that epic feat had been prophesied by Lenin, who stated that a nation could never be defeated where the majority of the workers and peasants understood, felt, and saw that they fought for their own power, the soviet power, the workers power. [applause]

Three months later, the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism brought important changes in the correlation of international forces. As a result of that historic event, important radical social changes took place in central and southeastern European countries and the development of the national liberation movement was accelerated. The independence movement's appearance, for example, the revolutionary movements of China, Vietnam, and Korea spread to other countries of that region. Later, it extended to African lands, and to Latin America, where the Cuban revolution, an inseparable link of that emancipating process, began less than 15 years later the socialism era in the Western Hemisphere. [applause]

One of the most significant consequences of World War II became a reality in the appearance of the world socialist system, which by surpassing the boundaries of a country and the European continent laid the foundations for the expansion and cohesion of these states and the unification of their efforts in the solution of their domestic problems and the struggle for complete sovereignty, social development, and peace.

Comrades, this 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism is a great opportunity for the people, the party, and Government of Cuba to pay tribute with emotion and respect to the combatants of different nationalities who made an important contribution to the defeat of the common enemy.

Imperialism has tried to minimize the decisive role the Soviet Union played in the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism, with the clear objective of minimizing the imperishable example of political, ideological, and moral superiority of socialism against the most reactionary and brutal forces of capitalism. During the second half of the 1940's and first half of the 1950's, the hostile formula that the then, U.S. secretary of state, the sadly renowned John Foster Dulles, called brinksmanship, promoted the international political system which advanced the anti-Hitlerian coalition, crumbled and many problems of the postwar era remained unsolved. However, even though the political and military confrontation after 1945 occasionally adopted acute expressions, objective and subjective factors of our time were weakening the foundations of the confrontation and the Cold War policies.

This was the case of the U.S. atomic monopoly after the brutal and unnecessary slaughter of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a blackmail instrument against the Soviet Union and other world revolutionary and progressive countries.

When in 1949 the Soviet Union was able to end this nuclear monopoly, Washington's most aggressive circles transferred their hopes to U.S. nuclear missile strength. But the Soviet Union reinforced its military power and again frustrated the imperialists' estimates. A strategic and military parity was established between the USSR and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. World War II was responsible for this fact, for changes on the international political scene.

First, the breakdown of the colonial system, which gave its voice to dozens of new nations, forced many Western politicians to consider the detente policy invariably proposed by the Soviet Union as the most suitable way for sustaining international relations.

This review is especially important now, when the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism have called for a new crusade against socialism, are trying to attain military supremacy, are franticly accelerating the arms race, and are even trying to take it to space. During this first half of the 1980's, the international situation has worsened, threatening peace and the destiny of human civilization. This is a direct consequence of the expression of the warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism.

The need to remember in-depth what World War II meant is justified when we observe the serious alarm caused by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries, U.S. increases in war preparations in the Far East, and Japan's militarization, these are among the troublesome events of the present international situation.

Today, with the same determination and energy, with which it had adopted at the exact moments, the necessary measures to put an end to imperialism's aggressiveness, the Soviet Union continues to propose serene and well-reasoned initiatives which are a continuation of those it promoted in the 1950's and 1960's, with unchanging adherence to its Leninist foreign policy of preserving peace.

In a clear challenge to international public opinion, the U.S. Government has rejected these initiatives at the very time when the first stage of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva disarmament talks has concluded. This shows that the United States is not willing to take a negotiating position aimed at reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union.

For that reason, the measures adopted on the occasion of the recent special session of the political-consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty are opportune and just. These include the extension of that agreement for 20 years and the decision, based on the degree of military threat, to maintain the proper level of collective defense.

Also prominent on this occasion, was the warning issued by CPSU Secretary General Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev that if U.S. preparations for the militarization of space continue, the countries of the socialist community will adopt corresponding countermeasures. Recalling the years before the World War II and aware of the causes that led to that event, and in view of the provocative and adventuring nature of some of the high-level decisionmakers in the United States and other imperialist centers, our party believes that those measures of the Warsaw Pact member nations represent a firm policy of principle and an important contribution to peace, which will contribute to halting the pretensions of those who attempt to impose their hegemony through military supremacy. This arrogance is manifested not only in relations with the socialist countries, it also constitutes the imperialist style of behavior in the face of social upheaval that its own exploitation generates in the underdeveloped world. Rejecting all options to change, it invariably backs repressive regimes, which are the natural allies of its policy, which generates tension in several regions of the globe.

An eloquent example of this attitude, which challenges even the most basic standards of international law is Washington's stated purpose of using all means to overthrow the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. the most recent manifestation of aggression against that sister nation occurred when the U.S. Government decided to impose a total commercial blockade with the objective of subduing the heroic people of Sandino, just as military aggression is worsening through mercenary groups, which the United States sponsors in that country, and with the presence of its own Armed Forces in the area.

In this way stubbornness has made the U.S. Government adopt an unjust and foolish measure which, instead of serving as a clumsy revenge for its well-known defeat in Congress, which refused to approve its budget request for $14 million to aid the contras in Nicaragua, the blockade has become the object of extraordinary worldwide rejection, which even includes its own allies.

To demand, as Washington does, that the nature of Nicaragua's relations with Cuba, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries represents for mankind the casting aside of all standards of international law and civilized coexistence. And to proclaim openly that Latin America is the private preserve of the United States, in which the other nations of the region are prohibited from exercising a sovereign foreign policy... [sentence incomplete] For that reason, we now see U.S. officials trying to explain the unexplicable and influence public opinion in their own country and elsewhere to believe something that does not have the slightest political logic or the most basic moral grounds, such as trying to humble, through hunger, the will of a small nation of only 3 million inhabitants, whose only crime is to fight for their independence and for the happiness of their children.

Other examples of that same conduct can be seen in Afghanistan, in the invasion of Grenada, in the systematic support of the puppet groups of UNITA [the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola, in the permanent assistance to the genocidal Army of El Salvador, Pinochet's tyranny in Chile, Stroessner in Paraguay, and Duvalier in Haiti, as well as in the well-known U.S. strategic alliance with the racists in South Africa.

For that reason, as we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Nazism and Japanese militarism, our sacred commitment to present and future mankind calls upon us to recall the circumstances that contributed to allowing a maniac like Adolf Hitler to take power in Germany in the 1930's. It forces us to remember the role that each of the belligerent forces played in that conflict.

There are those who think nevertheless that upon arriving at this anniversary it is not necessary to remember, to extract lessons from recent history, to draw up a balance sheet of that dramatic experience to avoid its repetition in incomparably greater proportions. This is the case of the President of the United States, who said in a recent press conference that the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism should not become an excuse to evoke memories or feelings of guilt. And to this end he has tried to honor -- in a West German cemetery -- both the victims and their SS murderers. To throw a cloak of forgetfulness -- as the U.S. President has suggested -- over the causes, development, and consequences of World War II would be to scorn the most beloved aspirations of humanity. It would mean ignoring irresponsibly the clamor of millions of men, women, and children of all beliefs who every day in all the corners of the earth, using the most varied means of expression, cry out against the mortal danger of thermonuclear war and demand their right to live.

The lessons of World War II should never be forgotten. Men from many nations sacrificed their lives for that victory. Of these, the people of the USSR paid the highest price: 20 million Soviets and the destruction of a great part of the work they had done with so much love since the triumph of the October Revolution. The people that make up the USSR gave the greatest lesson of patriotism and internationalism known to modern history and wrote the greatest epic of modern times, including those in the rearguard who realized great feats in their job of supplying the war fronts: workers, cooperativists, scientists, engineers, and designers achieved unprecedented successes in the production of armament.

The history of our country includes the broad history of solidarity with the USSR that was in evidence during World War II. With the resolute participation of Communists, the Confederation of Cuban Workers, and other progressive sectors, the National Antifascist Front was formed which carried out numerous acts of solidarity in support of the struggle of the Soviets.

TEXT TNP firmness of the internationalist and antifascist convictions of our people was apparent in the exemplary and heroic participation of a thousand Cuban volunteers in the Spanish Civil War, in the last years of the 1930's [applause], a gesture which constitutes the most legitimate antecedent of the glorious pages written in more recent years by Cuban internationalists in different parts of the world.

The broad antifascist movement organized in Cuba formed part of the revolutionary patrimony of our people and allows us to better evaluate today in its historic perspective the enormous significance of the 40th anniversary of victory. It symbolizes that convulsive stage of modern history during which the patriotic, progressive, and vanguard forces of our people, who fought for true independence and social emancipation, perceived and received encouragement from the example of the epic of the Soviet people. The young Cubans, Enrique Vilar and Aldo Vivo, children of militant Communists, fell defending the Soviet homeland, which had welcomed them with its proverbial generosity and solidarity.

This night we must also evoke another event closer in time but joined to the historical process begun by the October Revolution, an event conceivable only because of the victory over fascism. Twenty five years ago today, the authentically sovereign Governments of the USSR and Cuba decided to renew their diplomatic relations, which had been broken under the hateful circumstances into which our country had been dragged by the servility of the oligarchy of the bourgeoise and great property owners, trained by U.S. imperialism.

This act, in which the revolutionary Government of Cuba exercised its recently obtained political independence, not only righted a wrong and a dishonor but can be singled out as one of the decisions that initiated the most fruitful stage in the history of our fatherland, during which — and thanks in large part to the cooperation, support, and solidary assistance of the USSR -- we become freer, independent, and sovereign. [applause]

Months earlier, when the criminal economic blockade decreed by the United States against Cuba was getting worse, we had renewed economic relations with the USSR. A review of what the solidary and internationalist policy of the Communist Party and Government of the USSR has represented and represents for the economic and social development of our country and for the continuous strengthening of its defensive capability illustrates in a way that cannot be contradicted the fecund nature of those relations and ties that have been decisive in the confrontation we have sustained with the most powerful imperialist power of our time.

But much more than for its material contents, relations between the USSR and Cuba go beyond that because they constitute an immortal example of fraternity, respect, and loyalty to principles on which relations between a great power and a small underdeveloped country can be based.

What a great difference to the imperial arrogance, hegemony, abuse, the most brutal meddling in domestic affairs, and the shameful subordination to U.S. policies which characterized for over half a century the relations between the bourgeois republic and the U.S. Government, which were unmercifully exploiting our country's natural resources. They virtually assumed power over it as if it were an object and not a nation.

It is precisely because the U.S. imperialists, their spokespersons and ideologists vainly work to create divisions, ambiguities and misunderstandings between the Soviet Union and Cuba, a policy they have never ceased to practice since we established these exemplary relations. Actually, they confuse their wishes with reality.

To all those who rack their brains trying to plot schemes and the cowards who get excited with the possibility of differences between the USSR and Cuba, we tell them from this dais, as our party First Secretary Comrade Fidel has reiterated [applause], Cuba will not give up any of its principles in return for any kind of profit. We will not disown our flag to win anyone's favor.

Coinciding with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, today we happily celebrate 25 years of the reestablishment of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. In 75 years in the year 2060, our descendants will joyfully commemorate in socialist Cuba the first 100 years of that embrace. [applause] Since the applause did not allow me to end the paragraph, please allow me to begin it again. [laughter] Coinciding with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, today we happily celebrate 25 years of the reestablishment of relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. In 75 years, in the year 2060, our descendants will joyfully and honorably commemorate in socialist Cuba the first 100 years of that embrace between two nations and two parties which no power in the world is capable of separating. [applause]

Comrades, the multifacted teachings of the Great Patriotic War waged by the Soviet Union has today an extraordinary validity for our political and military cadres as well as for our militants, combatants, and people. The winners of that war, chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the Red Army have been our teachers in the military art and our comrades in building the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

An important and significant lesson is the role played by the Soviet Union's Communist Party as the greatest leader of the war against foreign invaders. Yet another is the people's resistance and the guerrilla struggle in occupied areas. I repeat, both experiences have at this moment and will have in the future a special significance for our party, state, youth, mass organizations, and social cadres, and studying time is of enormous usefulness today and in the future permanent activities that must be carried out in connection with the defense capabilities of our country.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a vanguard organization which multiplied its prestige in combat, because Communists remained in the most difficult and decisive sectors of the struggle against fascists. Their passionate partisan statements inspired and lead the masses to the final triumph. The party's control over the Armed Forces constituted the foundation of the Soviet military organization in the years of the Great Patriotic War. At that time the Communist Party provided priority attention to the development of thought in this field, encouraged the creative initiative of military cadres, and did not rest until everything new and useful, gained from war experiences, was made a patrimony of the Army and was rapidly implemented throughout the Army.

This enormous effort was also made in Soviet territories occupied by the fascist invaders. In those areas the CPSU went underground, followed by the Komsomol. It organized the guerrilla warfare, activities of antifascist groups, and the people's general resistance movement. During these tough years, nearly 1 million armed guerrilla members were active in the enemy's rearguard. They forced the invaders to move troops and supplies from other places to fight the guerrillas. The resistance obstructed the enemy's rearguard work, blocked means of communications, caused numerous casualties, killing officers and Nazi leaders. The guerrillas controlled vast areas from where the fascists could not get raw materials and supplies, which led the Hitler troops to concentrate the rearguard units in large cities and on the more important roads.

The lessons learned from the Great Patriotic War, such as the perfidous fascist blow against the Soviet Union, is of undying importance for the men and women who are living this last portion of the 20th century and for the generations who will begin to live in the 21st century. The most important one, the one which we must underline on this 40th anniversary is the need to fight with all our might against another war, without giving up our principles.

The victory over fascism was an impressive verification of the superiority and enormous possibilities of socialism, of its firmness as a system based on a scientific ideology, of its vital strength and indestructible might. But that unforgettable lesson provided by the Soviet people is, above all, an unequivocal warning for those who today uselessly dream of reversing the course of history.

Our most solemn tribute goes to the men and women of all nations which participated in the war. With extraordinary sacrifice, they stopped and defeated the fascist aggressors. Our homage to the combatants who, in occupied countries and in unequal battles, wrote pages of heroism in their struggle against the invader and in defense of national independence.

Our respectful tribute goes to the victims of the most destructive and cruel war ever known to man, and our assurances that the efforts of all nationalities will guarantee that such a holocaust will never again happen.

Our eternal gratitude goes to Lenin's great motherland because, as Fidel said [applause] and as Comrade Kalim recalled, when the Soviets were fighting and dying in Leningrad, in Moscow, in Stalingrad, in Kursk, and in Berlin, they were also fighting and dying for us. Their heroes are also our heroes. Their martyrs are also our martyrs. The blood they shed is also our blood. [applause]

As Fidel has said: Long live the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism! Long live the Soviet Union's people, Armed Forces, and Communist Party! Long live the eternal friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [audience shouts: "Viva"] [applause]

RAUL CASTRO VISITS TOMB OF SOVIET SOLDIER

FL091850 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and FAR minister, presided over an impressive military ceremony on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism at the tomb of the Soviet internationalist soldier in Havana. Also present was USSR Deputy Chairman Ivan Petrovich Kalin, who is in our country heading a delegation.

The ceremony began with the placing of flowers and playing of taps at the eternal flame that burns at the tomb. Immediately afterward, a group of Soviet advisers was decorated with the Internationalist Combat and the Combative Confraternity Medals. A 21-gun salute was fired during the ceremony to remind everyone present that 40 years ago the guns of victory ended German Nazi fascism. Army Gen Raul Castro, accompanied by Soviet children, greeted the Cuban combatants, Soviet advisers, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

KALIN PAYS TRIBUTE TO 78 SAILORS KILLED IN WW II

FL092321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Ivan P. Kalin, candidate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet, has placed a floral wreath in tribute to 78 Cuban sailors who died fulfilling their duties during World War II.

The leader is heading a party and government delegation from that country attending the activities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of fascism and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR.

RODRIGUEZ, CPSU OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONY

FL141417 Havana Domestic Television Service 1100 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Members of the CPSU Politburo and the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, Mikhail Solomentsev and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, respectively, have presided over the ceremony of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of relations between Cuba and the USSR.

Ivan Kalin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, spoke at the meeting. The two speakers commemorated the days of battle and struggle during the Great Patriotic War and the 25 years of friendship between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE EXCHANGE

PA080407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] In Havana, Konstantin Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, gave details on how Soviet-Cuban relations evolved during the past 24 years. He said that the trade exchange between the two countries will increase to more than 8 billion rubles per year.

In a meeting with representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Havana, Katushev said that in 1984 70 percent of Cuba's exports went to the Soviet Union and that Cuban products reached 5.2 of total exports in the Soviet Union. He added that last year trade between the USSR and Cuba was almost four times higher than Soviet Union's trade with the rest of the Latin American nations. He stressed that in addition to economic relations, there are cultural and political ties in which Cuba and the USSR have expressed agreement. In view of the main international problems, all their ties are, in sum, an example of socialist internationalism.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS MOSCOW CEREMONY

FL081352 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, is in Moscow heading the Cuban delegation to the ceremonies commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The Cuban delegation attended a ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR. Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet and international personages also attended the ceremony.

Departs Soviet Union

FL092235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The official Cuban delegation to the 40th anniversary activities of the victory over fascism headed by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez departed the USSR for our country today. Carlos Rafael, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was seen off in Moscow by Mikhail Solomentsev, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. TRADE EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

FL131241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 May 85

[FAR and Ministry of Interior combatants political information program commentary by Verde Olivo Journalists Roberto Morejon]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's Republic administration has been surprised by massive international condemnation of the trade embargo ordered against Nicaragua. The embargo, which includes the discontinuation of trade, air, and maritime relations, has been interpreted worldwide as a brutal and arbitrary act and has such embarrassing connotations that even some U.S. allies decided to disapprove the measure.

The White House has not been able to find support to the embargo against Nicaragua at the recent capitalist industrialized countries' summit meeting in Bonn or at the OAS. It is evident that Washington continues to violate international relations elementary rules to promote the so-called Yankee influence sphere countries.

The Contadora process has only received obstacles and rhetoric from the United States, has been hit with a hard blow in its delicate search for urgent solutions to the Central American problems. Despite this, Nicaragua is preparing to face the challenge of the trade embargo with the same determination which its children have fought the Somozist criminals and traitors who infiltrated from Honduras and Costa Rica.

Sandinist leaders are examining changes in the agricultural and livestock sectors and are looking for new markets, while in the political and moral area they reaffirmed their intentions of not give in to blackmail.

International solidarity with Nicaragua is increasingly necessary during these difficult times for this country when, again it has been made evident who is the real aggressor in the Central American area.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL151154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received in Havana in a formal meeting Enrique Olivares Santana who presented his credentials as Mexican ambassador to Cuba. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca participated in the ceremony. Later, the Mexican ambassador laid a floral wreath at Marti Monument in Revolutionary Square.